THE COURTS.

A Victory for the Sunday Lager Beer Sellers.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF JUSTUS SCHWAB.

Boarding House Mysteries and Nuisances.

IMPORTANT TO LIQUOR IMPORTERS.

The liquor dealers, determined to test the question whether the action of the police authorities in arresting parties for selling lager beer on Sunday is legal, had Justus H. Schwab, one of the parties arrested, brought yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Ex-Judge Freedman appeared as counsel for Schwab, and District Attorney Pheips represented the people. The ergument was anticipated, but the matter took a different turn from what was anticipated and ended in a manner wholly unforeseen, but it is hardly necessary

caused by the manner recently adopted in enforcing the Sunday law, said the only question was whether the selling of lager beer on Sunday was an indictable the scling of lager beer on Sunday was an indictable offence. He then went on to say that the amended act of 1870 regulating the saie of intoxicating liquors contained no express prohibition against selling on Sanday, but the amended act of 1850 contained a provision to the effect that "no intoxicating wines or liquors should be sold on Sunday as a beverage," under the penalty of fine and imprisonment, or both. The only question now was, Whether lager beer was an intoxicating beverage within the meaning of the statute.

Mr. Phetps—If Your Honor will pardon me, I wish to say something that may perhaps prevent the necessity of further arguing the case.

Judge Donohue—Well, what is it?

Mr. Phelps went on to say that the law of 1869 provided that ale and beer should be deemed to be intoxicating, and under the law the General Term of the Supreme Court, Judge Peckham writing the opinion, had decided some time since in a case of the same character that the commitment would be defective unless it charged specifically that lager beer was an intoxicating beverage; the present commitment contained no such specific charge, and as that decision was still upon the statute book unreversed he thought the prisoner must be discharged.

Judge Donohue, after looking at the decision cited,

statute book unreversed he thought the pristatute book unreversed he thought the decision cited, dudge bonohue, after looking at the decision cited, came to the same conclusion and discharged the prisoner, and the settlement of the vexed question was thus again postponed. Upon this announcement the assembled throng of figuor dealers left the court room in the most smiling mood.

A BROOKLYN BOARDING HOUSE. In the Marine Court, before Judge Alker and a jury, yesterday, there came on for trul a slander suit, brought by Mrs. Alice A. Thompson against Milledge Messenger, in which she seeks to recover \$2,000 damages. The parties to the suit are all Brooklynites, and u the part of plaintiff it is alleged that defendant has been a strong supporter of Beecher. The slander com-plained of is that the defendant used language in refnce to plaintid, the reasonable inference from which s that she was a woman of unchaste character. It appeared from the testimony in the case thus far that Mrs. Percy, at the time of the atterance of the alleged slander, kept a boarding house at No. 18 Sidney place, in Brooklyn; that defendant boarded there with place, in Brooklyn; that defendant boarded there with his brother, and plaintiff, with her two married sisters, lived in the same house. About the ides of March, 1876, the younger brother of the defendant wrote a note to Mrs. Weeks, a sister of plaintiff, living in the same house, to which exception was taken, and which finally became the subject of the conversation is when the sander its alleged to have been uitered by defendant. The defendant was placed upon the sand, and while denying absolutely that he ever uttered a word reflecting on the character of plaintiff for caustity, went on to explain what he did say. He testified in substance that at the date in question complaint was made about the note written by his brother, and he, in defending his brother, asserted that the note was written in response to an invitation to the writer by Mrs. Weeks to have him come to her room to drink whiskey, and that the note was no worse than the invitation. At this point Mrs. Barker, another sister of plaintiff, took up the cadgels for her lamily, and wanted Mr. Messenger to understand that she was a lady and his superior, and when he uttered a slander against her siters he uttered it gainst her; that if he defended the conduct of his brother he was no better than his brother, he retorted that he had seen Mrs. Weeks under the influence of liquor, and there was a rumor that the plaintiff, Mrs. Thompson, had come into the house under similar influences. At this point the old lady, Mrs. Percy, insisted that the younger Messenger leave the house at once, and the defendant advised him to go. The conversation then was as a hady by Mr. Barker, the husband of one of the daughters, who said to defendant that be (sessenger) was one of that class of Christians who support Beecher; that he deserved a s brother, and plaintiff, with her two married sisters,

Arm on the stair rating and remained in position.

Mrs. Barker, following her husband, as she passed Messenger said:—

"I have a good mind to stap your face."

"I wouldn't do it if I were you," replied Messenger, for it might make you appear less of a lady than you are now reported to be."

She didn't stap him, and, all parties to the Giscussion having retired from the scene, he retured to his room, packed his trunk and retired from the house. He also added in his testimony that the house had a bad representation. Freeman T. Field gave his testimony to the effect, on the part of the defence, that plaintiff had produced the services of a Brooking physician for an improper purpose. William T. Hardenbrook, who advertises in the Church Journal and Gospel Messenger. Jestified to having seen Mrs. Thompson in company with Mr. Thorndike, at the West Side Hotel, at four p'clock in the morning. He (Hardenbrook) had his wife with him, having been at a party or pienic, and did not see anything wrong in the conduct of Mrs. Thompson or her companion other than their presence at the hotel at that time. At this point the case was adjourned until to-day, when Color at Spencer, on the part of the plaintiff, promises to flatten out all the testimony of the defence as to the doubtful reputation of the Percy boarding house or its inmates.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK. Before Judge Larremore, in Supreme Court, Circuit, there was commenced yesterday the trial of the suit brought by Charles E. Strong, receiver, against Mr. Giles Taintor, to recover \$20,000 on a bond made to the Ocean National Bank, conditioned for the discharge of the duties of cashier of the bank by his son, George L. Taintor, who was convicted and sent to the State Prison for embezzing the moneys of the bank. It is claimed in the answer that Taintor's detaications were well known to the bank officers, and that a compremise and settlement were had in 1850 which terminated defendant's obligation. The plaintiff proved by the paying teller that in April, 1873, the latter handed \$25,000 to the cashier at his request, and received for it the cashier's tockst, which has never been redeemed, and which was in his possession when the bank failed. A long argument then took place as to whether this made a prima facte case, requiring an inswer. The feature of interest in the case was the reammation of George L. Vaintor, who had been brought from prison for the purpose. He was looking exceedingly well and promptly answered the questions put to him, comprising the counter allegations in the answer as stated above. At one time he got a little nettied.

nettled.
"I am willing to father all I did," he said.
"You seem to be fathering them, whether willing or otherwise," retorted the opposing counsel.
The trial will be resumed this morning.

IMPORTERS OF LIQUORS.

A test case was tried and decided yesterday in the United States District Court of special importance to tion brought by the government against Seymour ReCulloch, an importer of foreign liquors, under secuon 318 of the Revised Statutes, for failure on the part uon 318 of the Revised Statutes, for failure on the part of defendant and other importers to make entry in a zook required to be kept by wholesale luquor dealers of the sale and delivery of foreign spirits. The defence relied on was that the spirits were kept and sood in sood, and were never received or delivered from the gremises of the importers, and that in such cases the aw did not apply to foreign spirits. Judge Blatchford holds that for the purposes of the statute government sonded warehouses were premises of importers, and the law dues apply to foreign spirits; that importers are required to keep books and make entries, and directed that a verdict be entered against the defondant in the penalty of \$109. In thirteen other like cases the jury were directed to render verdicts against the delendants, the penalty being of a like amount in each.

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES.

In the case of the United States against John Gill and Charlotte Thompson, arrested for passing counterfeit bills on the Hampden National Bank, an examina-

Judge Woodruff reversing the same and ordering a new trial. The case is important and eminent counsel has been engaged to conduct it.

The trial of the suit brought by the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company against the New York Elevated Railroad Company, was resumed yesterday before Judge Van Hoesen, bolding Special Term of the Court of Common Pieas. Three witnesses were examined—James H. Wallace, John H. Waish and Peter Powelson—the first, who has charge of the planning's stables, testilying to the fright of the horses through the running of trains on the elevated railroad, the second to the dripping of oil from the engines on his clothes while getting off the planning's cars, and the third showing photographs of the alleged dangerous proximity of the two roads.

Before Judge Lawrence, holding Supreme Court, Special Term, there was continued yesterday the trail of the suit brought by Isaac B French, receiver of the People's Bank, against Lawrence O Brien, a depositor. In November last, just before the bank suspended, he conveyed to the deponent a mortgage for \$25,000, for which he gave a check for the deposits he had in bank and \$10,000 in cash. The suit is to set aside the transaction as a trandulent effort to prefer O'Brien over other creditors. Railroad Company against the New York Elevated

and \$10,000 in cash. The suit is to set aside the transaction as a franquient effort to prefer O'Brien over other creditors.

A suit has been brought in the Court of Common Pieas by Henry Devoe against Elizabeth Devoe for divorce, it being alleged that she was married when he married her. The case came before Judge Van Hoesen yesterday, on a motion of Colonel George H. Hart, defendant seoused, for alimony and counsel fees. The defendant denies all the aliegations in the complaint. The Court took the papers, reserving decision.

The trial of the suit of Krymbrung vs. Sheriff O'Brien illustrates the uncertainty of the law, the suit being one respecting the alleged wongiel sezure of a liquor siore. There have been three trials and three non suits. The first verdet obtained before Judge J. F. Daiy was reversed by Judge Robinson, and the second verdict, before Judge Robinson, was reversed by Judge Itobinson, was reversed by Judge Itobinson, tremains to be seen what the future costs will be, they already footing up \$600, while the original claim was for \$500.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment and the see the seed the control of the seed of the control of the control of the control of the seed of the seed of the control of t

they aircany looting up 5000, while the original claim was for \$500.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment sued David Fox in the First District Court, and, on joining of issue, demanded a trial by jury. A venire was issued, returnable on an adjourned day, but the necessary number of jurors not being present the plaintiff waired a jury trial. The defendant objected to a trial by the Court and moved that the case be tried by a jury. Judge Callahan overruled the objection and motion, and the trial before him resulted in a judgment for plaintiff. The Court of Common Pleas, on appeal, have affirmed the judgment, holding that the defendant having failed to demand a jury trial at the joining of issue could not afterward insist upon it.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

tion granted, without costs; judgment to stand as se-curity. Young vs. Stevens.—Denied. Cause may be put on

for October.

Wyckoff vs. Barden.—Motion denied, without costs.
The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Rietz et al.—Motion granted, without costs, Wild vs. Ra ley.—Motion granted. Memorandum.
Milligan vs. Milligan; Foley vs. Rathborne.—Memor-

Milligan vs. Milligan; Folcy vs. Rathborna.—Memorandim.

The Produce Bank vs. Angell; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; In the matter of the arbitration between Roosevelt vs. Nichols; Martin vs. Menndorff; Spingarn et al. vs. Arensberg; Sacia vs. Marray; Greensel vs. Mayer; The Produce Bank vs. Angell; Whitfield vs. Ahrensberg; Foster vs. Coleman; The Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company vs. Cassidy; Robinson vs. Freund; Shrady vs. Loader; Welch vs. Hurd; Smith vs. Martin; Steele vs. Ryerson; The Bank of New York vs. Middleton; Seaman vs. Bond; In the matter of Meltz; Gilhooby vs. Bain; Gilbert vs. Levison; Ward vs. Davenport; Robertson vs. Booth; The Norwalk Iron Works. Company vs. The Waring Rock Drill Company; Jarvis, Jr., vs. Ader; Sanford vs. Cochran; The Gienson Manufacturing Company vs. Miler; May vs. Marcy; Peck vs. Mason; Stone vs. Keilogg; The People, &c., vs. The Union Gaslight Company; Ellison vs. Marcy; Perguson vs. Hamens; Parker vs. Smith and Oppenheimer vs. Juchs, Nos. 1 to 6.—Granted.

By Judge J. F. Daly,
Resenstein vs. Rosenstein.—Order for alimony and
counsel lee settled.
Resenstein vs. Rosenstein.—Referee's fees taxed.
Reiley vs. Reiley.—Order and attachment granted.

MARINE COURT-CHAMBERS.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Abrahams vs. Silverman.—Words contained in an affidavit used in a judicial proceeding and pertinent to the controversy are privileged, however fulse or malicious. The remedy is not by ordinary action of libel, but by criminal indictment for perjury. Demurrer sustained. (See 4 N. Y., 90; 50 th., 309; 1 Den., 41; 2 Sandf., 795.)

Oeverton vs. Arnold.—The causes of action are properly joined. Each is for breach of coverant. First, to pay rent; second, to leave in tenantable repair. Demurrer overruied, with leave to answer within six days on paying \$10 costs.

Yogelbacker vs. Scott.—Opinit in filed.

Wollman vs. Gersler; Chambers vs. Dority; Boehm vs. Gever; Thilman vs. Askey; Rubert vs. Reed; The Mayor vs. Dickinson, No. 1.—See indorsement on papers.

papers.

The Mayor vs. Dickinson, No. 2 — Motion to dismiss denied. without costs.

Baylan vs. Houghton; Thevinanue vs. Bartholf.—Decisions filed.

pays \$10 costs.

Eckert vs. Smith.—Mechanic's liens discharged.

Smith vs. Bendar.—Judgment for plaintiff, \$190.

Wescott vs. Smith.—Motion denied, without costs.

Meyor vs. Muldaner.—Arrest vacated on stipulating not to sue, \$10 costs to abide event.

Worthington vs. Roethgen.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Pareiva vs. Silber.—Arrest vacated on stipulating not to sue. No costs.

not to sue. No costs.

Hall vs. Delaney.—C. M. Hall appointed receiver.
Pontin vs. Waldron.—Defendant discharged under
Fourteen-day act.
Sanford vs. Scarewing; Walker vs. Fiske; Sadleir
vs. Meehan; Messer vs. Covert; Werder vs. Trespaille;
Koehler vs. Metcorry; Schmidt vs. O'Donnell; Collwell Lend Company vs. McCool; Traub vs. Pariser.—
Motions granted.

GENERAL SESSIONS-PART II. Before Judge Gildersleeve.

SENT TO THE STATE PRISON. Franklin Judson was charged with burglariously en-tering the premises of Marshal J. Allen, 158th street and Mott avenue, on the 15th of May last. He was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonfound guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labor, in the State Prison.
Ellen Howard pieaded guilty to grand larceny, and
was sent to State Prison for two years.

James Muir pleaded guilty to the charge of having
committed a burglary at the cigar store of Arthur Joifreys, No. 35 Fulton street, and was sent to the State
Prison for two years.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET COURT.

On Tuesday night Officer Fritchen, of the Twenty-second precinct, attempted to disperse a crowd who were acting in a disorderly manner on the corner of Fifty-sewenth street and Sixth avenue. The young men composing the gang are described by the police as among the most dangerous in the Twenty-second ward. The officer knew his danger in interfering with the party alone, but still he bravely determined to do his party alone, but still he bravely determined to do his duty. They resisted and he began to use his club, but he was knocked down with a blow of a stone and then braten. When officer Eurke came to his assistance Fritchen, who had received fix deep wounds on the head, was feebly clinging to William I. Corceran, who, he said, had been his most active assailant. At this court yesterfally Corceran was committed to await the result of Officer Fritchen's injuries, which are of so serious a nature as to prevent him leaving his bed. Thomas Christy, who was arrested for being implicated in the assault, was discharged.

SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN WITHOUT HIS BADGE. Inspector Edward C. Kobbe, of the Permit Bureau in the City Hall, demanded a fee of an unlicensed Italian peanut vender, up town, on Tuesday. Being anable to show his badge of office he was arrested by a police-man and locked up over night. At this court yester-day he was discharged, evidence of his official connec-tion with the bureau named baving been given to the Court.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Edourd Bieder, alias Wieder, the notorious French hoplifier, arrested by Detectives Williamson and Ferris on Monday night, was committed by Judge Dudy at the Washington Place Court, yesterday, for having stolen a quantity of jewellers' tools from Hammell & Co., of No. 9 Maiden lane, and twelve dozen watch glasses from D. Zimmerman & Co., of No. 32

watch glasses from D. Zimmerman & Co., of No. 32
Maiden iane, into whose stores he entered in the guise
of a stationery pedier.

Siary McManus, servant, was held for trial at the
Washington Place Court yesterday for steeling a diament ring, value \$100, from Mrs. B. Elwood, a boarder
in the house where she was employed.

Andrew Bressant, charged with stealing \$590 in gold
from Paul Leguinge, a California emigrant, was committed for trial at the Tombs yesterday in default of
\$2,000 bail.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. SUPREME COURT—CRAMMERS—Held by Judge Dono-hue.—Nos. 22, 28, 116, 125, 121, 128, 124, 138, 166, 168, 173, 176, 177, 184, 185, 197, 204, 207, 225, 232, 233, 252, 258, 292, 301, 302, 310, 311, 312, 314, 316, 317, 318. The calendar of assersment cases will also be SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERX-Held by Judge

feit bills on the Hampden National Bank, an examination was had yesterday and the prisoners remanded.

The case of the United States against the Spring Valtey Distillery, Rockland County, tried below Judge
Blatchford, in February, 1873, and decided against the
povernment, will be tried again next week. An appeal
was taken against the decision on the former trial,

Was taken against the decision on the former trial,

SCHARM COURT-SPECIAL TERX-Held by Judge
Barrett. Nov. 289, 97, 318, 220,
361, 410, 411, 223, 379, 281, 283, 374, 379, 387, 508, 400,
214, 429, 278, 281, 281, 281, 281, 283, 283,
289, 1833,
289, 1834, 1831,

575%, 301, 1497, 3019, 1127, 871, 1071, 1918, 950, 1180, 718, 691, 1078 (

Manuse Court—Frial Trem—Part 1—Held by Judge Alker.—Nos. 3571, 4191, 4295, 4290, 4221, 2603, 7583, 7692, 7731, 7812, 7838, 7698, 7863, 3692, 2941. Part 2—Held by Judge Sheridan.—Nos. 4104, 2749, 7739, 6634, 7749, 4114, 569, 2562, 4044, 4061, 4090, 4122, 4241, 2696, 2691, 2691, 4090, 4122, 4241, Court of Green Ladjuster of Brital District of William Ladjuster of William Ladjuster, Same vs. Court of Green Ladjuster, Same vs. David O. Bird, grand larceny; Same vs. David O. Bird, grand larceny; Same vs. William Hammond, false pretences: Same vs. Catharine Slattery and Mary Kelly, pett larceny. Part 2—Held by Judge Gidersievo.—The People vs. George Kinght, manslangher; Same vs. William Sil and Thomas L. Strange, robbery; Same vs. Frank Freeland, felonious assanit and battery; Same vs. John Burns and John Hallenbeck, grand larceny; Same vs. Edward Bayer, false pretences. MARINE COURT-FRIAL TERM-Part 1-Held by Judge

UNITED STATES COURT.

Yesterday, shortly after twelve o'clock, the United States Court, Eastern District, Judge Benedict presiding, was organized for the June term. In anticipation of the attention of the Grand Jury being called to the recent serious accusations of malfeasance brought by the indicted illicit whiskey distiller, Christian A. Stein, against Deputy Collectors Daniel Gillon and Samuel against Deputy Collectors Daniel Gillon and Samuel Gibenson, and implicating ex-United States Assistant District Attorney William D. Hughes, there was a large attendance of revenue officials in the court. The following Grand Jurors were sword:—J. B. Norris, foreman; Edwin Atkins, Daniel S. Armond, E. G. Berri, H. L. Parkwell, A. C. Brownell, A. T. Cushman, William Duvail, John French, Isaac Hall, Edward L. Hogan, D. S. Holmes, John K. Hoppel, A. T. King, W. R. Little, T. V. Latimer, F. J. Moore, Henry A. Morrison, John A. Moody, J. Van Ogdon, Henry A. Richardson, Henry G. Reed, Joseph Weidmeyer, Tuecolore Ross, The Grand Jury heing duly sworn. Judge Benedict said that as the District Attorney had not called his attention to any particular case that he wished to present to them, the Court had only to instruct them as to their duly in the ordinary transaction of their business as jurymen. The usual instructions having been given they retired to their deliberations. The petit jury panel was then called, and there being no business for them they were discharged for the term. Though District Attorney Tenney declines to give any information whatsoever appertaining to the case o. Sciin, in the matter of his charges of having bribed the officials above to shield him from prosecution, it is regarded as certain that the evidence in the case will be laid before the new Grand Jury, and witnesses have aiready been summoned to appear before that body. The result of the deliberations of the jury will be awaited with interest by the public. libenson, and implicating ex-United States Assistant

COURT OF APPEALS.

No. 208. The Central City Savings Institution vs. Walker.—Argued by J. R. Swan for appellant and F. Kernan for respondent.

No. 223. Easterly vs. Barber.—Argued by F. Kernan for appellant and E. H. Avery for respondent.

No. 4345. Syble Card et al., executrix, &c., respondents, vs. Charles J. Duryce, appellant.—Argued by W. Gregg for appellant and D. F. Walden and James W. Monk for respondents.

No. 200. Merkbam vs. Stowe.—Submitted.

No. 18d. Sage vs. Woodin.—Argued by S. M. Dade for appellant and George G. French for respondent.

Adjourned.

CALENDAR.

Adjourned.

CALENDAR.

The following is the day calendar for Thursday, June 3:—Nos. 106, 229, 54, 31, 44, 57, 63, 62.

PUGILISTIC PLUNDER.

During the glove contest between Deputy Coroner John Mahan, of Jersey City, better known as "Steve Taylor," and George Rooke, in Howes & Cushing's circus, corner of Forty-ninth street and Eighth circus, corner of Forty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, on Tuesday night, a pair of pantaloons owned by Taylor, a coat and pants belonging to Rooke, and a coat owned by Mr. James Holbrook, of No. 426 West Thirty-second street, one of the performers, were stolen. The puglists were compelled to go home in borrowed clothes. An hour after Officer Mulligan, of the Twentleth precinct, found John Brophy, aged twelve years, of No. 330 West Forty-fourth street, and Thomas Reilly, aged eleven years, of West Forty-first street, seated in a wagon at Forty-second street and Eighth avenue dividing up the plunder. Master Reilly was just remarking that Taylor's trowsers would make a coat, pants and vest, and that they could self the odd coat, when the officer arrested them. On being arraigned before Justice Duily yesterday afternoon the young rascals were held for trial.

smaller cigar manufacturers having for its object the suppression of cigar making in tenement houses. This those on which the present movement is based. The protracted dulness in the cigar trade is attributed also by the opponents of the tenement house system to the cheap rates at which work can be done by the Bohe mians engaged in the trade outside of the factories.

color to the impression extant regarding the effect of tobacco upon the reproductive system. The report says:—

"It is undeniable that the number of children in the families of tobacco workers is surprisingly small. In the 66 lamilies of which one of us took notes there were only 70 children, or an average of only a little over one to each married couple. And in the 148 families visited by the other there were only 234 children, making an average of 1.55.100 to each married couple." Concerning the alleged propagation of disease through the tenement house system the inspectors said:—"We have been able to discover no ovidence that such is the case. There have been many cases of smallpox in families engaged in cigar making which have never come to the notice of the sanitary outhorities until death took place and which, probably, represent a certain proportion of cases which always remain undiscovered. The tendency to conceal such cases is a natural one. The knowledge that a case of smallpox existed in such a family, il braited about, might and probably would seriously injure their business, and it is not surprising that they prefer to keep it quiet and allow it to recover without the knowledge of outsiders. But it is the same with any family who carry on asmall business in their own house."

The concluding paragraph of the report read as follows:—We have now given the results of our investigation somewhat at length and will oriefly recapitulate them. We find that the home-workers have more air space, as good ventilation, light and food; that their appartments are quite as cleanly; that their children appear as healthy as the shopworkers. In addition to this they earn more money, are enabled to live in better quarters, have better food and can afford more of the luxures and elegancies of life, and, in so far, are living under better hygienic conditions; that they carn more money, are enabled to live in this they earn more money, are enabled to live in better quarters, have better food and can afford more of the lux

THE YELLOW MAN.

Memorial to Congress to Prevent His Immigration.

CALIFORNIA'S GRIEVANCES.

Relations this morning Messra F. M. Pixley, Philip A. Roach and Mark L. McDonald, representing the anti-Ohinese interest of San Francisco and the Pacific coast, presented the following memorial and in brief speeches advocated legislation in redress of the grievances against which the paper is a vigorous re-

The citizens of California, and more especially of

monstrance:—
The citizens of California, and more especially of San Francisco, think they stand in the presence of a great danger. They regard the question of Chinese immigration as one of national imperiance, fraught with grave consequences to the Republic and of pressing importance to our Western coast.

A STARTING AND ANOMALOUS QUESTION.
The questions presented are so new, so startling and so anomalous that we cannot be surprised that they are so little understood in those parts of the nation not brought in immediate contact with this strange people, and that the consequences of Chinese immigration are not fully appreciated by those who have not been called upon to consider them. We are the less disposed to criticize this condition of affairs when we remember that a great change has been wrought in public opinion in our own community. In the earlier settlement of our State it was an almost universal sentiment that Chinese immigration was desirable; we reflected upon our broad empire, its vast resources, its inexhaustible primal forests, its immense and varied mineral deposits, its broad erac of productive lands, and in our anxious desire for speedy development we regarded with favor the introduction of what we believed would be patient and willing workers. We looked upon the Chinese as industrious and law-abiding, and hoped to find in them the solution of many of the embarrassments resulting from our then isolated position.

COMMERCE, RELIGION AND CHYLLIAATION.

We looked to the opening up of a proditable Oriental commerce, and hoped to develop great weath in the development of an Asiatic trade. Our Christian religion, and extend to them the blessings of our civilization. We hailed the ratification of the Burlingame treaty as an advance in the right direction, and congratulated ourselves that the Chinese government had departed from its traditional policy of isolation. In all these things we have been disappointed, and we now realize how entirely we have miscalculated the effects of their presence among up.

ments of danger to our material interests and destruction to our civilization.

COMPARATIVE NUMBERS.

The entire white population of California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory and Arizona is in round numbers 1,100,000. The Chinese now resident among us are not less than 150,000. San Francisco contains 200,000 white people and 40,000 more chinese. Chinese immigration has from some cause received a new impulse. Asiatics are pouring in upon us in alarming numbers. Between 3,000 and 4,000 a month are coming. Steamers are thronged and a large sailing fleet is now under charter to bring passengers to San Francisco, and from the class now thronging our cosas it would seem as though China was sending to us her river thieves and pirates, and the government of China was making San Francisco a Botany Bay for her criminals. The population of China is variously estimated at from 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 of people. The United States numbers 40,000,000. China could spare twice or thrice our number and only feel a grateful relief from its redundency of population. This is an age of steam, of cheap and rapid transportation. It costs less money for the immigrant to cross the ocean from China to San Francisco than to cross the plams from the Mississippi to the Pactific Considering the overcrowded population of the Chinese Empire, the scaut wages, the struggle for existonec, the limited protection allorded to life and property, in contrast with the opportunities afforded in our unoccupied and fruitful domain, the high wages paid for labor, the ample guarantees afforded by our laws to life, and is there not reasonable ground to fear immigration in such overwhelming numbers as to peril the best interest of our people and menace the very existence of our civilization and the permanence of our republican institutions?

successful lockout. One hundred Chinese will live in a family house of ordinary size. They will sleep in banks and upon shelves; they will live upon rice, tea and dessicated vegetables. Ten cents a day will afford them maintenance. They have no families or relatives to support, no children to educate, no taxes to pay, no public lattes to perform, no charities to maintain. All their aims they take from the community. They piport the clothes they wear and the food ley consume. They ask the miervaitien house to which they are now the middleman to import their goods. Ching the home to which they propose to return, to which sy send their earnings, and nevent of death sheet wide for the transmission a event of death sheet.

Needs, Wallington Territry and Artions is in round numbers 1,100,000. The Chinese now resident among and numbers 1,100,000. The Chinese now resident among 200,000 while people and 4,000 Chinese. Chinese may be porting in spoot as a sarring numbers. Assistants pouring in spoot in alarming numbers. Canter to the poot as a fire in the case of the case of

vicual Chinaman belongs to these classes. Maiden girs brought for the purpose of prostitution cannot be excluded as prostitutes. Contracts for coolic labor made in another language, enforced by secret tribunals, under penalities exacted in China by the sale of families and children in event of non-performance, cannot be revoked by our laws. To the Chinaman our cannot be revoked by our laws. To the Chinaman our cannot be revoked by our laws. To the Chinaman our cannot be revoked by our laws. To the Chinaman our cannot be revoked by our laws. To the Chinaman our cannot be revoked by our laws. To the Chinaman our cannot be revoked by our laws. To the Chinaman our latent in the cannot be controlled by the cannot be canno

ing strange advertisement:

Wanted, by masterwights of Glasgow, Scotland, a large number of operative joiners; good workmen; wages 3% pence per hour.

As this seemed to promise—rather vaguely, it is true—employment abroad to American mechanics, a reporter of this journal was deepatched to the firm of bankers in this city from whom the advertisement was received, in order to learn, if possible, why our owt workers were required abroad. A representative of the firm indicated stated that he was in ignorance of the reasons for the application by Mr. Bruce for American labor, but that the gentleman named was of the highest character and responsibility, with whom they had satisfactorily transacted unsiness for a number of years. The wages, eight and a balt pence per hour, was discussed, and as this would be only in the neighborhood of \$2 per dierm—even at the present premium on gold—there seemed to be no averaged indicements for a large exocus of opera-

BURIAL OF A SUICIDE.

in Cuba, aged thirty-one, and nephew of Don Manuel Palacio, Chief of the Supreme Court of the Island of Porto Rico, and who committed suicide at Ward's Island while temporarily insane, has been buried in Calvary Cemetery. A number of Spanish friends, readent in this city, attended the funeral.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

HATFIELD—WHITLOCK—On June 6, at the Collegiate church, 5th av. and 20th st., by the Rev. Dr. Edwin F Hatfield and the Rev. Dr. John Hall, EDWIN F. HATFIELD Jr., 10 MINNIX W., daughter of the late Benjamin M Jr., to Minnix W., daughter of the late Benjamin M. Whitleck.

Moran—Morgan.—On Wedesday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Reuben W. Howes, Jr., Amder Derau Moran to Brilen, daughter of Wilham R. Morgan, Esq. McKenna—O'Neill.—On Tuesday, June 6, 1876, at the Church of the Holy Name, by Rev. William O'Neill, James J. McKenna—to Many L., eidest daughter of Hondon P. O'Neill, late of Philadelphia.

Palmer—Boyne.—On Wednesfay, June 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Hyant Smith, Louis M. Palmer to Emily J. Boyne, all of Brocklyn, E. D. No carda.

Townsend—Cor.—On Monday, June 5, at Calvary church, by Rev. George B. Reete, James Rodman Townsend to Martha Rosalis, daugher of Charles A. Coe.

DIED

on Friday, June 3, at three F. M. Vernou avalue are connect with James slip and Thirty-lourth street ferries.

Bruton.—Christopher Bruton, a native of county Westmeath, parish of Streamstown, Ireland, in the 55th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 1,188 2d av., Friday, 9th inst., at half-past one P. M. The friends of the lamity are invited to attend.

Fall.—At the residence of her parents 55 9th st., Hoboken, on Wednesday, June 7, 187d, Mary A., the beloved daughter of Geo. A. and Mary E. Fall, aged 23 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at three o'clock P. M., from the First Presby-kerian church, corner of Hudson and 6th ats.

FULMER.—On Monday, June 5, HERRISTTA, wile of Hearly Fulmer, aged 57 yours.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 331 East Stin St., on Friday, the 9th inst., at one o'clock.

FIRE —On Tuesday, June 6, of pneumonia, Mary

Logan.—On Tucsday, June 6, William Logan, aged 74 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 176 Frost st., Williamsburg, on Thursday, June 8, at three P. M.
Loueks.—On Tucsday, June 6, Elmer De Laoy, only son of De Lacy and Maggie A. Loueks.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the juneral, on Thursday, June 8, from the residence of his grandparents, No. 305 East 30th st., at two o'clock.

MACKAY.—A Stanwich, Conn., June 6, Dr. Hoge MACKAY.—A Stanwich, Conn., June 6, Dr. Hoge MACKAY, in his 79th year.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Friday, June 9, at hall-past one o'clock P. M. Carriages at Greenwich on the arrival of the 10:10 train from Grand Control description.

wich on the arrival of the 10:10 train from Grand Contral depot.

Marks.—On Tuesday, 6th inst, at the residence of his parents, Philip H., son of Peter and Julia Maher, aged 20 years and 3 months, native of this city.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 Rutgers st, this (Thursday afternoon, at half past one o'clock.

Irish papers please copy.

MUNSHLL—OD Tuesday, June 6, after a long and painful illness, Jarks. A. MUNSHLL, of the firm of Munsch and Munshell, and the firm of many and firm and the firm of many and firm of the firm of many invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 44 West 40th st, on Fhursday, June 8, at two P. M.

Elizabeth (N. J.) and Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

No. 44 West 49th st., on Fhursday, June 8, at two P. M.

Elizabeth (N. J.) and Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MULLIOME.—On Tuesday, June 6, Ann MULLIOME, the beloved wife of Lawrence Mulligan, native of the county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 638 11th av., between 46th and 47th sts., on Thursday, the 8th at two P. M.

NABER.—On Wednesday, June 7, Christopher Naber, aged 39 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hermann Lodge, No. 263, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Lutheran St. John's church, 81 Christopher st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

O'ROURKE.—On Tuesday, June 6, Mrs. Mary O'ROURKE,—on Tuesday, June 6, Mrs. Mary O'ROURKE.—On Tuesday, June 6, Mrs. Mary O'ROURKE,—on Tuesday of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 34i 6th st., at one o'clock Thursday.

Price.—At his residence, Caidwell, Lake George, N. Y., on Monday, June 5, 1876, Colonel Walter W. Price, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral services will take pisce at St. James' Episcopal church, Caidwell, this (Phursday) afternoon, at three o'clock Friends of the family are respectively invited to attend.

Santier —At Walden, Orange county, N. Y., on June 4, James Santiers, in the 56th year of his age.

Chart.—On Wednesday, June 7, at Monteiair, N. J., Abram B. Chark, in the 69th year of his age.

Others.—At Pischkill, on the Hudson, on Wednesday morning, June 7, William R. Scopield, aged 43 years.

His friends are navised to attend ins luneral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, DuBois Brinckerhoft, at Fishkill, on the Hudson, on Saurday, June 10, at elevan o'clock A. M. Carriages will be waiting on the arrival of the 5 A. M. train from New York.

SCHILLAS—In Herbard, Irom her late residence, 244 York attended the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, nad daughter of Mary and the late